

June 26

TINKER MACKEREL FOUND BY FLEET

Tinker mackerel are schooling in good sized pods all the way from Barnstable to the southward, so the incoming fleet of seiners at T wharf, Boston, report this morning. Quite a bunch of the fleet struck the fish and this morning disposed of their fares to the wholesalers, who eagerly bought them up.

The arrivals and fares in detail are as follows

Sch. Corona, Capt. Wallace Parsons, 50 barrels fresh tinkers.

Sch. Marguerite Haskins, Capt. Reuben Cameron, 8000 fresh tinkers.

Sch. Pinta, Capt. Douglass McLean, 6000 fresh tinkers.

Sch. Constellation, Capt. Charles Maguire, 16,000 fresh tinkers.

Sch. Lottie G. Merchant, Capt. Ralph Webber, 7000 fresh tinkers.

Sch. Rob Roy, Capt. Lemuel Firth, 10,000 fresh tinkers.

Sch. Romance, Capt. Solomon Jacobs, 16,000 fresh tinkers.

Sch. Norma, Capt. Fred Brayman, 10,000 fresh tinkers.

Str. Bessie M. Dugan, 35 barrels fresh tinkers.

Yesterday forenoon, sch. Monarch, Capt. John F. Vautier, arrived at the dock with a dandy fare of 10,000 large fresh mackerel. The fish were extra large, and of the finest quality seen this spring.

Wholesalers at Boston paid \$1.15 to \$1.20 a hundred pounds for tinkers this morning.

Newport yesterday reported the arrival of the Cherokee with 1000 mackerel and the following swordfish boats: White Wings, 5 fish; Louis Totman II. and Cygnet, 2. Provincetown wired that the Sam and Priscilla arrived there with 36 barrels of mixed mackerel, while the sloop Vesta hailed 30 barrels of small fish.

June 27

TOOK TINKERS RIGHT OFF ROCKPORT

Sch. Fitz A. Oakes Seined 2000—Two Good Fares at Boston.

Two more fresh fares of tinkers arrived at Boston during the night, schs. Esperanto, Capt. Ambrose Fleet having 10,000 fish in count and Veda M. McKown, Capt. Lewis Carritt having 10,000 fish each in count.

Tinkers were schooling to the southward yesterday, both crafts taking their catches off Barnstable Bay. The fish sold this morning at six cents a pound.

Yesterday Heath's traps took eight barrels of tinkers and this morning brought down 20 barrels more, which

sold to A. Cooney & Company at \$4.75 a hundred pounds. The fish were large, weighing a pound each.

Yesterday afternoon, steamer Herbert & Emma took a small school of 2000 tinkers off Rockport, which were landed at Rockport.

This morning sch. Fitz A. Oakes arrived here with 300 large and medium fish and one of the Italian boats brought in 700 fresh tinkers.

Sch. Clintonia arrived at T wharf at 12.30 this afternoon with 6000 small fresh mackerel and 1600 large and mediums.

June 26

PACIFIC FISHERS ON THE FIFTHS

Halibut Catchers Win Recent Strike In Very Short Time.

The strike of the Pacific halibut fishermen has been settled after a short duration, according to information received here, resulting in a victory for the fishermen, whose lay will be on the fifths instead of the quarters as formerly.

The outcome means more money for the fishermen, while the owners still figure a good profit upon their investment in the fishing crafts. While the

owners of the large steamers were firm in their position not to accede to the requests of the fishermen, those of the small sailing and gasoline auxiliary crafts could not afford to let their property remain idle. They soon showed signs of weakening and a settlement was effected.

The owners, however, have formed themselves into an association for mutual protection.

June 27

SHAD AND HERRING SCARCE. Conditions in the Chesapeake Basin Worst For Many Years.

Inquiries conducted by the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce, show that the present fishing season has been the poorest in many years in most parts of the Chesapeake Basin, and the aggregate catch of the principal spring fish, shad and herring, will be much less than in recent years. The effects of the diminished run of fish will be seen from three to five years hence, when the reduced progeny of this season's supply comes back to spawn. The conditions in the Potomac river, which may be taken as typical for all the major streams, are in some respects the worst in forty years. The upper reaches of the river have been almost barren of fish during the entire season, and nearly all the shad and herring fishermen have failed to meet expenses. At Ferry Landing, the largest seine on the river, 1200 fathoms long, has discontinued operations in the middle of the season owing to the scarcity of fish. In former years this celebrated fishing shore with a smaller seine sometimes yielded 200,000 or more herring at a haul and up to ten or fifteen years ago took probably 15,000 to 30,000 fish at a haul on an average. Only a few years back from 1000 to 1500 shad were frequently taken at one set of the seine. This year the largest haul was 3000 herring and 100 shad, while many times only six to twenty shad were taken.

The shad hatcheries operated by the Bureau of the Potomac and Susquehanna rivers have had a very unsuccessful season. Their operations afford a good criterion of the condition of the fishery in the fresh waters, because the whole field is covered and nearly every ripe fish that is caught by the fishermen is stripped of its eggs by spawn takers sent out from the hatcheries. At the shad hatchery on the Potomac river the egg collections amounted to 29,988,000, as compared with 88,727,000 in 1912. The hatchery at the mouth of the Susquehanna river has been able to secure only 6,000,000 eggs to date as compared with 10,000,000 in 1912, which season was regarded as an absolute failure. Shad culture on a scale that is entirely feasible can, with minor protective legislation, maintain the shad fishery in almost any stream; but shad culture under existing conditions is deprived of one very essential requirement, namely, an adequate supply of ripe eggs for hatching purposes.

The immediate cause of the failure of the shad and herring fisheries this year is the diminished run of spawning fish into Chesapeake Bay from the sea, and the enormous quantity of apparatus among which a very limited catch had to be divided. Inasmuch as the bulk of the yield is taken in salt water, the remnant that was able to reach the spawning grounds in the streams was insignificant and wholly inadequate to maintain the supply. The remote cause of the present condition is excessive fishing in former years and the lack of even the minimum amount of protection that is demanded by regard for the most elementary principles of fishery conservation. Fish entering Chesapeake Bay have to run through such a maze of nets that the wonder is that any are able to reach their spawning grounds and deposit their eggs. The mouth of every important shad and herring stream in the Chesapeake Basin is literally clogged with nets that are set for the special purpose of intercepting every fish; whereas a proper regard for the future welfare of the fisheries and for the needs of the migrating schools would cause the nets to be set so as to insure the escape of a certain proportion of the spawning fish.

Adequate protection of the fishes is compatible with the great freedom of fishery and with a large and increased yield. A very slight curtailment of the catch—perhaps as little as ten per cent. in any given year—may be sufficient to perpetrate the species and result in increased production in a few years. To disregard a requirement so small and to permit the continuance of an evil so serious simply invites and encourages the destruction of a most valuable food supply.

June 27

NEW GLUE CONCERN.

Newfoundland Government Said to Have Granted Exclusive Concession.

The "Board of Trade Journal" says the Newfoundland Government has granted an exclusive concession to a company for the erection of five factories for the manufacture of guano, fertilizers and glue from fish, one to be erected annually, the first to be in operation this month. The necessary plant and certain articles for use in the factories may be imported free of duty.

June 27

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BLUEBACKS WENT FOR BAIT

The Three Fares Here Were Quickly Snapped Up by the Trawlers.

The only off shore arrival here up to noon today was sch. W. H. Rider, from Georges with a handline fare of 30,000 pounds salt cod and 2000 weight fresh halibut.

Two trips of bluebacks were landed yesterday afternoon while during the forenoon, steamer Advance arrived with 50 barrels which sold for bait.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. W. H. Rider, Georges handlining, 30,000 lbs. salt cod, 2000 lbs. fresh halibut.

Sch. Fitz A. Oakes, seining, 300 large and medium fresh mackerel, 1 swordfish, 200 lbs. butter fish.

Beatrice E., seining, 65 bbls. fresh bluebacks.

Woodward boat, seining, 25 bbls. fresh bluebacks.

Italian boat, seining, 700 fresh tinker mackerel.

Heath trap, 20 bbls. fresh tinker mackerel, 8 bbls. fresh tinkers yesterday.

Str. Advance, 50 bbls. fresh bluebacks.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Paragon, halibuting.

Sch. Monitor, halibuting.

Sch. Harvard, seining.

Sch. Speculator, seining.

Sch. Mary DeCosta, haddocking.

Sch. Florida, swordfishing.

Sch. Julietta, swordfishing.

Str. Philomena, seining.

TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

Salt Fish.

Handline Georges codfish, large, 75 per cwt.; medium, \$4.25; snappers, \$3.

Drift codfish, large, \$4.25 per cwt.; medium, \$3.75.

Cape North codfish, large, \$4; medium, \$3.50; snappers, \$2.50.

Eastern halibut codfish, large, \$4.25; medium, \$3.75.

Georges halibut codfish, large, \$4.50; medium, \$4.

Cusk, large, \$2.25; mediums, \$1.75; appers, \$1.25.

Hake, \$1.50.

Pollock, \$1.50.

Haddock, \$1.50.

Pitched halibut, 8 3-4c per lb.

Cape Shore salt mackerel, \$12 per lb.

Fresh Fish.

Splitting prices:

Haddock, 90c per cwt.

Eastern cod, large, \$2; medium, 75c; snappers, 75c.

Western cod, large, \$2.25; mediums, snappers, 75c.

Peak cod, large, \$2; medium, \$1.75; appers, 75c.

Cape North cod, large, \$2; medium, 75c; snappers, 75c.

All codfish, not gilled, 10c per 100 lbs. less than the above.

Hake, 90c.

Cusk, large, \$1.40; mediums, \$1; appers, 50c.

Dressed pollock, 80c; round, 70c.

Fresh herring, \$ per bbl., for bait; 50 to salt, \$1.60 a freezer.

Fresh shad, \$2.30 per bbl.

Fresh mackerel, 25 each for large, 40 for medium, 4 1/2c each for tinkers.

Fresh bluebacks, \$2.00 per bbl, for salt; \$1 to freezer; 75c to salt.

Bank halibut, 12c for white, 9c for gray.

On the Railways.

Sch. M. Madeleine is on New York Neck railways.

Sch. William A. Morse is on New York Neck railways.

Brothers' railways. She will be drifting under command of Capt. Thomas Selig.

Owners Buy Terra Nova.

The Scott Antarctic expedition's vessel, the Terra Nova, will not be brought to London for exhibition purposes. She has been repurchased by Messrs. Bowring, the original owners, and will proceed shortly to Newfoundland, where she will again be employed in sealing.

CAPT. HOGAN HAS A FINE FARE

At T Wharf This Morning 30,000 Halibut and Lot of Big Cusk.

Sch. Elk, Capt. Felix Hogan, is at Boston this morning with a banner trip, hailing for 30,000 pounds fresh halibut, 70,000 pounds fresh cusk and 5000 pounds salt cod, which is one of the largest fares for several weeks. Fresh halibut sold for 11 cents and 8 cents a pound for white and gray, which with the proceeds of the fresh fare, will give the skipper and crew a nice little stock.

Sch. Maud F. Silva, Capt. Charles Colson, another of the halibuters is also in with 20,000 pounds fresh halibut and 25,000 pounds of shack, besides a small salt fare.

The other off shores with groundfish include sch. Matthew S. Greer, 40,000 pounds; steamer Ripple, 30,000 pounds.

Swordfish receipts were the largest of the season, four arrivals being reported with 170 fish. On account of the large supply, prices tumbled to 8 1-2 cents a pound.

Wholesale dealers quoted \$2 to \$2.75 a hundred pounds for haddock, \$3 to \$4 for large cod, \$2 for market cod, \$1.50 for pollock and \$1.25 for cusk.

Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Sch. Esperanto, 10,000 fresh tinker mackerel.

Sch. Elk, 5000 lbs. salt cod, 70,000 cusk, 30,000 halibut.

Sch. Maud F. Silva, 23,000 cod, 1500 lbs. salt cod, 2000 pollock, 20,000 halibut.

Str. Ripple, 17,000 haddock, 10,000 cod.

Sch. Matthew S. Greer, 22,000 haddock, 18,000 cod.

Sch. Margaret Dillon, 3000 haddock, 16,000 cod.

Sch. E. C. Hussey, 2000 haddock, 20,000 cod.

Sch. Ethel B. Penny, 2500 haddock, 20,000 cod.

Sch. Hortense, 2500 haddock, 16,500 cod, 100 pollock.

Sch. Veda M. McKown, 10,000 fresh tinker mackerel.

Sch. Edmund Black, 70 swordfish.

Sch. On Time, 24 swordfish.

Sch. N. A. Rowe, 9 swordfish.

Sch. Bernie and Bessie, 67 swordfish.

Haddock, \$2 to \$2.75 per cwt.; large cod, \$3 to \$4; market cod, \$2; pollock, \$1.50; cusk, \$1.25; halibut 11c for white and 8c for gray; swordfish, 8 1/2c per lb.; fresh tinker mackerel, 6c per lb.

TWO NORWEGIAN INVENTIONS

The Canadian Trade Report publishes the following account by the Dominion's agent at Christiania of some new fishery inventions:

Two new inventions have recently been made in the fish industry, which may be of great interest also to the Canadian fish trade.

The first one refers to the keeping and transport of fresh fish, and, according to experiments made by the city chemists of Christiania, it should be possible to keep fresh fish for as long as 15 days in as high a temperature as in a living room only by packing it in moist, finely ground peat. Fish kept in this way has taken no damage and tastes as well as other fresh fish. The only difference to be observed is that the skin may possibly be a little discolored by the peat.

The second invention refers to the catching of fish by the aid of an electric light, which is sunk down with the fish nets, and is so constructed that the light power is also sunk down with the nets, so the nets and light may be set and left on the sea in the regular way. Trials on a larger scale are to be made shortly.

MOTOR BOATS IN N. F. FISHERIES

In the last few years an increasing number of Newfoundland fishermen have been installing motor engines which burn kerosene or gasoline in their boats. They have been encouraged in so doing by the provision of the Customs tariff which exempts from duty such engines as are to be used in the fisheries, and the liberal terms of purchase offered by some of the agents. In the herring fisheries it has been noticed that in the last few years the fish have shifted about much more than previously. This has been attributed by some to the presence of power boats, on the assumption that the herring are very sensitive to noises and are easily frightened by the vibratory noise of such boats. However true this conjecture may be, it has become almost impossible for the fishermen to follow the fish without auxiliary power. Besides migrating farther and oftener, the herring are found in smaller schools than formerly. This makes the placing of a number of fleets of nets in one place unprofitable and increases the labor of the fisherman by requiring them to watch a number of scattered nets or fleets of nets. In the cod fishery also, power boats have proved useful. The herring season falls in the months of October, November and December, during which the weather is probably the worst of the year. The bays are large enough to permit very rough seas, strong tides prevail, shelters are none too good and are distant from each other, and a fisherman's life is frequently dependent on the staunchness of his craft and the reliability of its motive power. For these reasons only heavy-duty engines are in demand, and a motor engine incapable of standing the severest tests has a very short day of popularity.—St. John's, N. F., Herald.

WAR DECLARED ON DOGFISH

Maine food fishermen are looking hopefully toward the bill now pending before the State Legislature. The bill will commercialize the dogfish by establishing a bounty on same.

Says the Philadelphia "Inquirer" on the dogfish subject: "The dogfish has been growing more and more plentiful for many years until the time has come for action. The Maine fishermen have for many years been urging Congress to put a bounty of from 2 1-2 to 5c on dogfish and to establish rendering works along the North Atlantic coast every 50 or 100 miles. That the extermination or at least the thinning out of the dogfish is practicable has been demonstrated. Thirty-five years ago the old Gloucester schooner Water Lily sailed from the Massachusetts port in command of Capt. George E. Robinson on an experimental fishing trip. The plan was to jig for mackerel, harpoon swordfish and set trawls for dogfish and what food fishes could be taken.

"The Water Lily proceeded to Kettle Bottom, about 15 miles off Orr's Island. On the first day the high line dory from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m., had caught 1300 dogfish. From the total dogfish catch on that first day 285 buckets of livers were cut. Livers then brought \$1 a bucket, as they were converted into oil. Cheaper and better commercial oils today have practically ended their usefulness for this purpose, which explains the rapid increase in the number of dogfish of recent years. The slaughter was so great that upon the second day the total catch produced but 35 buckets of livers. The dogfish had been thinned to such an extent that on the second day the food fishes began returning to Kettle Bottom grounds and 200 pounds of pollock were caught where none had been taken the day before. The third day only an occasional dogfish was pulled in and the food fishes were taken in paying quantities."

Some Foreign Fish Facts.

Fish to the amount of \$22,772, was imported into Hobart, Tasmania, from the United States during 1912. This is almost exactly double the 1911 figures.

The catch of tunny fish, or tuma, in the Island of Sicily, averages 1000 tons a year. The greater part of the catch is salted or preserved in oil for export.

Codfish cured in Scotland during 1912 was as follows: Dried, 13,085,900 lbs.; smoked, 13,810,700 lbs.; pickled, 4,540 bbls.

The purse seine originated in America and was first used in the Swedish herring fisheries in 1881. It has steadily increased in favor until it has totally displaced the ground net.

Why Not?

Somebody has suggested that "Hayboard" and "Strawboard" might be good substitutes for the recent maritime, "Righ" and "Left," says the Fishing Gazette. "Hayfoot" meaning right in military tactics, "Strawfoot" meaning left—why couldn't this pedestrian rhythm be somehow afflicted with the imperial poetry of the sea?

Another New One.

Messrs. W. C. McKay and Sons have the frame ready for a knockabout schooner, of 40 tons, to be built for Messrs. Swim Bros., Lockport, and they are also preparing for the construction of a schooner for Harris Conrad, Vogler's Cove. This will be a vessel of about 130 tons, and 115 feet in length.—Shelburne Gazette.